

Mission, Moreover, just before entering Queen's College he was, in accordance with Chinese custom, married to a girl from a neighbouring village who had been selected by his parents.

Sun Wen's revolutionary tendencies were further stimulated by the humiliating defeat of China in the war with France (1884—5). His inclination towards a military or naval career could not be gratified owing to his lack of political influence, and when he had finished his course at the Hong-kong institution he decided to study foreign medicine. A year was spent at the Po Tsi Medical School at Canton. In 1887 hearing of a new and more up-to-date medical college at Hongkong, where he could enjoy greater freedom for his revolutionary activities, Sun entered the Medical School attached to the Alice Memorial Hospital in the British Colony. Among his teachers there were Dr. (later Sir Patrick) Manson, and Dr. (later Sir James) Cantlie. Graduating in 1892, he first started to practise at Macao, where he joined the "Young China Party/" an organization aiming at the modernization of China, which had been founded in 1885. He had become acquainted with several kindred spirits while studying medicine, and it was in association with one of them, Cheng Hsi-liang, that he founded the more militant

*Hsin Chung Hui.* Relations were established with local secret societies, and attempts were made to get into touch with the Canton garrison. The avowed object of the revolutionaries at that time was the establishment of a Constitutional Monarchy. In company with another conspirator Dr. Sun went